NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $2 *per Annum.*—$1 *in Advance.*] SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1811. [VOL. L.—NO. 2572.]

Christian Observer,

From the London Edition.

WM. WELLS & T. B. WAIT & Co.
HAVE commenced the republication of the CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, a periodical Work published in London every month. From its first appearance, which was in the year 1801, it has been rising in estimation and value, and is at present not only one of the most popular works of the kind in England, but has acquired a very high reputation, and no inconsiderable circulation in the United States.—They have published the January, February and March Numbers for 1811, and have the April Number now in press.—The object of this work is to furnish such an interesting view of Religion, Literature and Politics, free from contamination of false principles, as a Clergyman may without scruple recommend to his parishioners, and a Christian safely introduce into his family.—Subscriptions are received by the year, at 37 1-2 cents a number.

☞ ROUSMANIERE & BARBER are appointed Agents in Newport, who will receive subscriptions, and deliver the Numbers at the same price that subscribers pay in Boston.

Boston, July 12.

M. & W. Thurston,

Offer for Sale,

A GENERAL Assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, at their Store, No. 26, Broad-street.—They carry on the Baking Business, and constantly keep on hand, Pilot, Navy, Ship Bread, and Crackers, of a superior quality, and warranted to keep good during the longest voyages.

They request all persons having any demands against them to call and receive their dues, and all persons indebted to them, either by book or note, which has been standing more than six months, are requested to make immediate payment, as after the last day of August next, all such demands will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Newport, July 19.

Penmanship.

MR. RAND respectfully gives notice, that he will begin with a Fourth class in teaching the ART OF WRITING, on Monday, the 15th of July, in a room near Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House. Persons of suitable age and common genius may acquire a fair, regular *Hand Writing* by the use of twelve exercises, one and a half hour each. Ladies may be accommodated with Lessons at the Writing Room or at their Houses. For further particulars enquire at the Coffee-House.

Newport, July 19.

JOSEPH L. TILLINGHAST,
Informs his Friends in Newport,

THAT he has opened an Office, opposite the Market, in Providence; where he will devote his time and assiduity to the PRACTICE OF LAW. He hopes to engage the confidence of the public by an honest and faithful attention to the interests of all who employ him.

Providence, July 12.

SMITH FARM.

FOR Sale, That well-known Farm, called the *Smith Farm*, lying in South-Kingstown, about 1-4 mile from the South-Ferry, containing 150 acres of excellent land, with a Dwelling-House, &c.—Said House is well situated for a tavern, and the Farm is handsomely divided into meadow, pasture and tillage land, and has a good fishery attached to it.—This Farm is allowed by good judges, (excepting a sea weed shore) to be decidedly the best Farm in South-Kingstown.

The above premises will be sold free from the Widow's dower.—For terms, apply to

JEREMIAH BROWN,
Adm'r to the estate of Walter Watson.

South-Kingstown, July 10, 1811.

T O L E T,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, Store, and out-buildings, with 4 Acres of Land, situated in Tiverton, near the stone bridge, and lately occupied by Capt. David Huntington.—For terms apply to ELISHA BROWN, Tiverton, o. to

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, May 17.

Christopher Fowler

Has for Sale,

100 Barrels Superfine FLOUR.
30 do. fine Rye Do.
123 Barrels pickled Herring.
Russia Duck of 3 different qualities.
Ravens Duck.
Russia Sheetings.
Batavia Coffee.

Newport, July 11.

THURSTON & NEWMAN,
Offer for sale at their Store on Langley's Wharf, next door east of Mr. Stephen T. Northam's.

120 Barrels Flour.
10 Bales Cotton.
100 Barrels Turpentine.
5 Hogsheads prime Tobacco.
20 Barrels Pitch.
1 cask Cotton Yarn.
5 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Which will be sold cheap for cash, or approved Notes at either of the Banks in this Town.

Newport July 12.

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1811, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land situated in Bridge-street, being the property of Mr. *John Dayton*. Conditions at time of sale.

S. DEAN, *Auc'.*

Newport, July 6.

On TUESDAY, August 6, 1811, at XI o'clock A. M. at Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House.

THAT Valuable FARM, known by the name of the *Harrison Farm*, containing 160 Acres, lying within one mile of Newport, (R. I.)—This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and the fencing good. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from its peculiar situation, affords an excellent scite for a navy yard, and from a late discovery it is believed there is a valuable marble or soap stone quarry on said Farm. For further particulars, enquire of

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, July 5.

On MONDAY, August 5, 1811, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THAT valuable Estate, now occupied by the Subscriber, situated in Thames-street, No. 192, a few rods north of the Brick-Market. The Lot is 78 feet front, and extends to the cove 535 feet. There is on ths lot a large and convenient Dwelling-House, in good repair, a hatter's shop, and a stable.—This estate is unquestionably as good a stand for business as any in Newport, and is particularly convenient for a Lumber Yard.—For terms, apply to Mr. *Charles Feke*, or to

BENJAMIN COZZENS.

Newport, July 17.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of LOPEZ & FAIRMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment to RICHARD FAIRMAN, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

JOSHUA LOPEZ,
RICHARD FAIRMAN.

Newport, July 13.

THE Subscriber intending to pursue the Auction and Commission Business, offers his services in that line with assurances of the strictest attention being paid to orders and consignments.

RICHARD FAIRMAN.

Newport, July 13.

LIVERPOOL SALT, &c.

6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
A few barrels Boston Mess Beef.
For sale by C. COOK.

Newport, May 30.

HENRY BULL & Co.
Offer for Sale,

FIFTY Pieces best Ravens DUCK, on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, March 2.

Feather Beds & Feathers.

L[illegible] THE[illegible] kep constantly [illegible]
ABRAHAM BARKER
No 1 Charles street

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street,

HAVE just received their Spring supply of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, comprising an extensive variety, which together with their former stock, will constitute an excellent assortment. They keep constantly for sale, a complete assortment of Nails, of the very best quality.—Also, sheet Lead, sheet Iron, shovels and spades, steel, &c. &c. Likewise Swedes Iron assorted, from 1 1-4 to 2 3-4 inch flat, and 1-2 to 3-4 inch square.

Newport, May 16.

Mrs. Sands,

Respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity,

THAT she has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale a new and elegant assortment of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets and Caps, of every description and price; black and white chip flats; artificial flowers of a superior quality; English and French lustring and sattin ribbons, of every width; fancy silks for bonnets; pongee and swantine silk scarfs; large black and white cashmire shawls; imitation do; 4-4 and 6-4 black and color'd silk do; elegant long and short black and white lace veils; do. handkerchiefs and shawls; plain and figur'd silk and cotton lace armlets; long and short white and coloured kid and limerick gloves; [illegible] thread laces; footing do; black and white plain lace for veils; white and coloured floss cords; do. tissues, silk and [illegible] ueaus; frizzets, embroidered gown fronts; infant caps; black and white Italian crapes; fans and tortoise shell combs; straw hats and bonnets; black and white canes, with a variety of other articles.—She returns thanks for past favours and solicits a continuance.

Newport, July 12.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

Now opening at the Store of
ABRAHAM SHERMAN,
No. 155, Cheap-side, Thames-street.

A LARGE and extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheaper than was ever sold in Newport before, for cash only, consisting of:—Superfine blue and black Broadcloths and Cassimeres: red, yellow and white Flannels: cotton cassimeres: Washington stripes and grandurills: India Cottons from 10s to $5 per piece: do. from 9d to 2s6 per yard: figur'd, plain and striped leno muslins: black lutstrings and silk gloves: long and short kid gloves: black crapes: white and coloured cambricks: cotton umbrellas: yellow, red and brown bandannoes: furniture calicoes, from 1s to 2s9d per yard: oil cloths: cotton shirtings; cotton hosiery; calicoes from 9d to 2s8 per yard: dimities of every description, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. All those who are indebted to him, are requested to make immediate payment, as his intentions are, to sell for CASH only,

Newport, 7th mo. 17th, 1811.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Seventy Tons of Swedish IRON, in flat and square bars, of various sizes, by
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, June 7.

FOR SALE,

THREE Thousand Bushels of Cadiz SALT, of the first quality, by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

April 12, 1811.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders are notified, that a Dividend on the stock of said Company will be paid at the Bank of Rhode-Island, during bank hours, on and after Monday, the 8th instant.

Also, That the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the choice of Directors will be held on Monday, the 29th inst. at XI o'clock A. M. at the Office of the *Newport Insurance Company*.

By order of the President & Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 3.

T O L E T,

THAT pleasantly situated House and Garden, No. 5, Farewell-Street, and immediate possession given. Apply to

WALTER CORNELL,
No 162, Thames-street,

Newport, 5th mo. 16th.

Valuable Theological Works.

The following valuable Theological Works, among many others, are for Sale at

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's,
Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

THE FOUR GOSPELS, translated from the Greek, with preliminary Dissertations, and Notes critical and explanatory.—By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh, Principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen.—In Four Volumes, with the Author's last corrections.

A new literal translation from the original Greek, of all the Apostolical Epistles. With a commentary, and notes, philological, critical, explanatory, and practical. To which is added, a history of the life of the Apostle Paul. By James Macknight, D D. author of a Harmony of the Gospels, &c. The first American, from the second London edition. In six volumes. To which is prefixed, an account of the life of the Author.

Lectures on systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence.—By the late George Campbell, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh.

Campbell's Lectures on Ecclesiastical History. To which is added, his celebrated essay on Miracles; containing an examination of principles advanced by David Hume, Esq.

Belsham's Letters to John Pye Smith, in vindication of certain passages in a discourse on occasion of the death of Dr. Priestley.—1 vol. 12mo, price 50 cents, boards.

Letters from an eminent Prelate, (Bishop Warburton) to one of his friends.

Milnor's History of the Church of Christ.—In 4 vols.

An impartial and succinct History of the rise, declension and revival of the Church of Christ; from the birth of our Saviour to the present time. With faithful characters of the principal personages, ancient and modern.—By the Rev. T. Haweis.—In 3 vols.

Mosheim's *Ecclesiastical* History, ancient and modern, from the birth of Christ to the beginning of the eighteenth century, 6 vols.

Sermons, translated from the original French of the late Rev. James Saurin, Pastor, of the French Church at the Hague.—In 7 volumes.

Burder's complete History of the Holy Bible, as contained in the Old and New Testaments.—In 2 vols.

Butler's Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the constitution and course of Nature.—In 1 vol.

Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vols.

The genuine works of Flavius Josephus, the learned and authentic Jewish Historian, and celebrated warrior, 3 vols.

Doddridge's Family Expositor, 2 vols.

The Works of the Rev. P. Doddridge, D. D. 6 vols.

Orton's Exposition of the Old Testament, 2 vols.

Faber's View of the Prophecies, 1 vol.

Hunter's Sacred Biography, 7 vols.

Whitby's Discourses, 1 vol.

Robinson's Scripture Characters, 4 vols.

Butterworth's Concordance and Dictionary to the Holy Scriptures, 1 vol.

Martin Luther's Commentary upon the Epistle of Paul the Apostle, to the Galatians, 1 vol.

Whitby's Treatise concerning original Sin, 1 vol.

Newport, July 20.

THE subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of DANIEL HOLLOWAY late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at our respective dwellings, at any time during said period.

GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } Com'rs
JOHN TILLINGHAST, }

Newport, May 6, 1811.

THE subscribers, executors of the last Will and Testament of DANIEL HOLLOWAY, late of Newport deceased, having given Bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to them request all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL THURSTON }
OBADIAH WILLIAMS } *Executors*
STEPHEN GOULD }

Newport, 5th mo. 6th, 1811.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for Sale on Stevens's Wharf, now landing from Sloop Hannah & Sally, from Philadelphia.

SEVEN Thousand feet Cherry tree Boards.—Also, landing from sch'r Franklin, from Georgetown, 200 barrels Tar, 34 do. Pitch, 38 tierces Rice, 15 bales Cotton, 52 Hides, and 30 bushels Rye.—They have also in Store, Bar Iron, spike and nail rods, Duck, Cordage, Jamaica Rum, Coffee, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Nails of various sizes, and a general assortment of Ship-Chandlery as usual, all of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

April 19, 1811.

CHEAP GOODS.

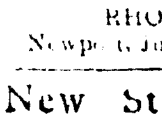
S. & J. F. TOWNSEND,
At their Stores, No's. 157 & 173, Thames street, sign of the Eagle.

OFFER for sale a handsome assortment of English and India Goods, just replenished from the latest importations, which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices.

Also, A general assortment of American manufactured Goods [illegible] quality, which c[illegible] purchaser.

Newport, June 20.

[illegible] SALE,



[illegible] Schooner WIL[illegible] [illegible] burthen 123 Tons, [illegible] vessel, 3 [illegible] low deck, carries a very large [illegible] sails remarkably well, and is in complete order.—For terms, apply to

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, June 20.

New Stationary, and School-Books.

Josiah C. Shaw,

No. 118, Thames-Street.

HAS just opened, and offers for sale upon as good terms as can be obtained in Newport, the following articles viz:—

All kinds of Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire, at various prices from 125 cents to 20 cents per quire

Eighty reams brown Wrapping, common, and 25 do brown and blue, of best quality, Hartford.

An assortment of Quills per 100 or thousand, from 80 cents to 3 Dollars per hundred.

Lead Pencils with and without cases, from 10 to 125 cents each

Mathematical Instruments in cases

Scales and Dividers.

Williamson's three-slit celebrated Metallic Pens

Ivory and bone Folders

Paint boxes and camels hair Brushes.

Red and black sealing Wax.

Red and black Wafers, by ounce, box or pound; Sand and pounce Boxes

Conversation, visiting and playing Cards.

Walkden's genuine Ink Powder

Copy Slips, indelible Ink, back gammon tables, ink and sand glasses for portable desks.

An assortment of pen, pocket & desk knives.

Ink stands ink cake gentlemen's pocket, and memorandum books, slates & slate pencils.

Commercial Blanks, blank Writs and Executions for Justices

Brass Ink stands, with top knife and pen.

India rubber, black sand, shaving soap and boxes, wafer boxes, bonnet paper.

BOOKS.

Bowditch's Navigator, American Ship-Master's Assistant, Blunt's Coast Pilot.

Perry's Dictionary.

Murray's Sequel and Reader

Bibles, Testaments, & Dabol's Arithmetic.

Webster's, Alden's & Murray's Spelling-books; Murray's Introduction.

Staniford's Art of Reading

Hymns for Infant Minds

A well-assorted collection of Books for children, in poetry and prose, calculated to lead the juvenile mind to virtue; Primers, &c.

A very handsome assortment of walking canes and whips from 3 Dolls 50 Cts. to 25 cents each

A small assortment of Trunks.—In a few days will be received and for sale as above a good assortment of Blank Books Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, &c &c.

Great allowance will be made to those who buy Stationary for Schools or to sell again.

☞ Lottery, Exchange and Broker's business transacted as usual, and every favour gratefully acknowledged

Stationary Exchange & Lottery }
Office No 118 Thames street }

Newport, June 7

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE [illegible] JOHN BOWANEY of Newport, Merchant are hereby notified to appear if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown on the [illegible] Monday of October next then and there to shew cause if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June, 1756 for the relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted

SAMUEL EDDY, *Secry.*

Providence, July 11, 1811.

ALL persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting my wife *Violet Howland*, on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

AMBOY HOWLAND.

Newport, June 17.

Foreign Intelligence.

Translated from LISBON *and French; and extracted from English papers.*

PORTUGAL.

COIMBRA, MAY 30, 1811.

HIS Excellency Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. Marshal-General of the Armies of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has just published the following

PROCLAMATION.

THE Portuguese nation is informed that the barbarous enemy, who had invaded Portugal and devastated the country, has been compelled to evacuate it, and has retreated beyond the Agueda, after suffering the severest losses.

The inhabitants of the invaded districts can hasten back with security to their [*lares*] Household Gods, and renew their occupations and domestic concerns.

The Marshal-General recalls to their recollection the contents of the Proclamation which he issued in the month of August last, a copy of which is annexed.*

The Portuguese nation knows now by experience that the Marshal-General did not deceive them either in the nature or extent of the evils with which they were then menaced, nor in the means of preventing them, or alleviating their effects; which were then, and are now, a firm resolution of resistance — the removal or concealment of all their goods and effects, which could contribute to the subsistence of the enemy, or the facilitation of his progress.

Four years have elapsed, since the Tyrant of Europe first invaded the kingdom of Portugal, with a powerful army:—For this invasion, he had no motive of personal defence—no pretext of insults or injuries received from the benevolent Monarch of this kingdom;—no temptation to his ambition from any hope of the augmentation of his political power, for the Portuguese government had already yielded without resistance to every demand of the Tyrant:—But his sole object was his insatiable thirst of pillage—it was to overthrow the tranquillity, and to seize upon the wealth of a nation, which had reposed in uninterrupted peace, through the lapse of half a century.

The same desires, in the year 1809, occasioned the invasion of the northern provinces of Portugal—the same thirst of robbery and pillage excited the inroad of the year 1810, now so happily frustrated; and the Marshal-General appeals to the experience of those who have witnessed these three invasions to testify, that throughout each the conduct of the French armies has been equally marked by confiscation and robbery, by the perpetration of every excess which barbarity and inherent atrocity could suggest, in which, from the lowest soldier to the General in Chief, each single individual has practised the same unqualified outrage.

The countries which have submitted to this tyranny, have experienced no milder fate than those which have resisted. The inhabitants have lost all their possessions, their families have been dishonored, their laws trampled upon, their religion banished; and above all, they have lost the honour of having resisted that oppression, in contending against which the inhabitants of Portugal have given such signal and fortunate examples.

The Marshal-General, at the same time that he announces the result of this last invasion, conceives it his duty to recall to the recollection of the Portuguese, that notwithstanding they have removed the danger which threatened them, it has not yet completely disappeared.

The Portuguese nation still possess riches, which the tyrant longs to subject to his pillage: They are happy under the gentle government of their beneficent sovereign, and to destroy this happiness is a sufficient spur to the exertions of the tyrant. They have successfully resisted him, and for this reason alone he will never cease his efforts while a possibility remains to bend them to submission beneath his iron yoke.

The nation should never relax its preparations for firm and strenuous resistance. Every individual capable of bearing arms, should learn his exercise, and those who from age or sex are incapacitated for service, should provide, betimes, some place of concealment of greater security, and arrange the requisite means of escaping to them when the approach of danger shall render it necessary.

The valuable effects which excited the cupidity of the tyrant and his satellites, and which were the great object of his invasion, should before-hand be carefully buried—each individual concealing his own, and trusting the secret of the place of deposit to no one who is not interested in the preservation of them.

By adopting these measures—whatever may be the numbers which the love of pillage, or the desire of revenge, may induce the tyrant to employ in another invasion of this country—the RESULT WILL BE CERTAIN; and the Independence of Portugal, and the happiness of the people, will be ultimately established to the eternal honor of the present generation.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Head-Quarters, 10th April, 1811.

NOTE.

* *The Proclamation alluded to, recommended to the inhabitants of the threatened districts to remove to* Lisbon *—to bury their most valuable effects, and to destroy every species of subsistence which they could not carry with them. When this Proclamation was issued, the Portuguese Regency had not capacity to perceive its operation on the enemy, and dreading the effect of the measure on their own countrymen, they refused to admit the Proclamation into the* Gazette *under their controul, and thus limited its circulation. His Lordship here reminds them of their weakness and effeminacy.—They have seen their error; and the Proclamation has recently been published.*

LISBON, JUNE 5, 1811.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES,

From Marshal-General Wellington, to Don M. F. Forjaz.

H. Q. Gramichi, May 30, 1811.

"Badajoz was closely invested on the 25th, with every possible preparation for a general attack.

"The enemy [Soult] has fallen back to Idérena, having his advanced posts to Usagre. Gen. Lumley, with our cavalry, on the 25th had a very severe action with the enemy's cavalry, at Usagre, which terminated very favourably to us. I enclose you his despatch.—He speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry of his officers, particularly Major Holney, and Lt. Heathcote.

"I cannot learn, that the enemy have made any movements in Castile, since my last; but it is reported that the army of Portugal, (late Massena's) are moving towards Avila, [*on the road from the Tormes to Madrid*] and the river Tejo; and from the preparations they are making, they intend some movement.

(Signed) "WELLINGTON."

☞ *Here follows Gen. Lumley's despatch, dated at Usagre* [in some maps called Uzuaga] *the 26th May; mentioning that on the 25th all the French cavalry* [13 *regiments of from* 2 *to* 300 *each*] *attended by five or six* 8-*pounders, attacked his post at Usagree: The allied out-posts having fallen back, a heavy cannonade issued from the above pieces, and four British* 6-*pounders; when* "the enemy," *continues Gen. L.* "undertook to make a most imprudent attack, or rather to commit a gross error, for which he was severely punished."—*Which was, by throwing three regiments into the town, where they were met by cavalry in the street, charged by two regiments of dragoon guards, attacked on the flanks, and thrown into confusion, and dispersed. The English took* 78 *prisoners, of which was a Col. of horse; and found* 29 *dead on the field.—The wounded were carried off.—The allied cavlary, from its inferiority of force, could not pursue them; and Lumley speaks of his cavalry, as being composed of three different nations, some of them wholly unknowing the tactics of the other. All the troops, however, are highly praised. The loss of the allies was very small. Gen. L. expresses his thanks to Gen. Long, Gen. Lot, Colonels Grey, Otway, Lord Somerset, Col. Head, and Capt. Lefevre.*

From the same, to the same.

"*H. Q. Gramichi (near Elvas)*
June 6, 1811.

"We have continued the siege of Badajoz, with the greatest activity, since my last despatches to your Excellency of the 30th ult.; commencing our fire in the morning of the 2d inst. from four batteries erected on the right of the Guadiana, against the out-works of fort St. Christopher; and the citadel of the place. We have also two batteries, erected on the left bank of the river, which play on the eastern face of the citadel. The fire of our batteries is incessant; and we have made a breach in the out-work of fort St. Christopher, which we shall make practicable for an assault;—we have also made progress in effecting a breach of the citadel.

"Notwithstanding our works have been thrown up with much rapidity, I have the satisfaction to assure your Excellency, that they are very complete, and the communications so well covered, that as yet our loss has been very trifling.—I regret, however, to state, that Lt. Hawker, of the Royal Artillery, one of the officers who have greatly distinguished themselves in our operations, was killed this morning.

"The enemy have not made any movements to interrupt our operations; though I have heard that three of his battalions were removed from the blockade of Cadiz, the last days of May; and that it has been communicated to me, that the battalions of the late 9th corps destined to reinforce the army of the South, (Soult's) would arrive at Cordova the 5th and 6th inst.

"The army of Portugal, [late Massena's] defiled on the Tormes the 3d inst. its first march being in the direction of the fords of the Tagus.

"I have received a letter from Mr. Wellesley, dated the 1st inst. informing me, that Gen. Suchet had invested Tarragona

(Signed) "WELLINGTON."

SPAIN.

SALAMANCA MAY 18, 1811.

Marshal Massena, Gen. Loison, Marmet, Marchand, and Solignac [*all Major Generals*] with the Generals in chief of the Engineers and Artillery, left this city for France, on the 15th. The Duke of Ragusa (who also commands the 6th corps) is commander in chief, and has his H. Q. in this city and Alva, with some light troops at Matilla, and S. Pedro de Rosados. Regnier, who commands the 2d corps, has his H. Q. in Zamora; the 8th under Junot is at Toro; the cavalry of the late 9th corps, and the 6th corps, is encamped on the right of the Tormes, between Salamanca and Pahharonda. Marshal Bessieres, with the Imperial guards, rests on Valadolid; and the regiments of cavalry which accompany them are in Nova do Rio, Medina del campo, and the adjacent villages. Gens. Drouet, Claparde and Corroux, (with 4 or 5000 men) will go to Madrid, and from thence to Andalusia.

The object of Marmont appears to be to preserve the lines of the Douro and Tormes; and prevent the English from passing them. Cindad Roderigo is blockaded. Of the garrison which escaped from Almeida, 460 only have arrived; the rest were killed or made prisoners.

VALLADOLID, MAY 5, 1811.

The French here speak very freely of the appointment of Berthier to be Vice-king of Spain; and that he will be accompanied by Ferdinand 7th. In consequence of this the manifesto of the *Cortes* on the subject has been re-printed, and a great number of copies circulated among the parties of *guerilles*.—[*By this manifesto, the Spaniards are absolved from all allegiance to* FERDINAND, *if he enters the kingdom under French duress.*] The following is a list of the persons who accompanied the intrusive King to France: The Minister Urquijos; the Minister of War, O'Farril, the Duke de Campa Alanza, Duke de Catadilla; Cols. Dupre, Espo, and Calona, Count de Melito, Marquis de Riomilana, &c. &c. &c.—They were guarded by 300 cavalry, 1000 infantry and 4 pieces of artillery; and were to be joined by 3000 men at Segovia.

MAY 19. The convoy which arrived on the 10th under Gen. Duuval, was attacked by the Empeinada, and lost 200 men.

On the 17th inst. Gen. Massena, with other Generals arrived here, and this day set off for France, escorted by 600 men.

A convoy of 1300 prisoners (of which 50 were English) have passed this city.—Some of them are from Andalusia, others from Granad, Badajoz, and Talavera. The French sick and wounded, which arrived daily from Salamanca, are sent off to Burgos.

By the last Mails.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 18.

Capt. KID in limbo.

ALEXIS Grassin, alias Kid, captain of the French corsair Diligent, has been examined before the Mayor, for violating an act of Congress, by arming his vessel; and has been sentenced to give bail, himself in 5000 dollars, and two sureties in 2500 dollars each, to stand trial. For want of surety he has been committed to jail.

On Capt. Grassin's examination, Relf observes, "The moderation and firmness with which the late examination before the Mayor was conducted, did infinite credit to the Chief Magistrate of our city. A very important consideration was involved in the inquiry, namely, whether, under any circumstances, the vessels of war of any nation, should be permitted to augment their means of offence within our ports.—It was important to let the world know, that although French vessels were admitted to the hospitality of our ports, they were not allowed to abuse it by violating our neutrality.—The journalists in England have dwelt on this subject with peculiar vehemence, and have indiscriminately charged the United States with permitting these practices in their ports.—We believe there was but one solitary instance to sustain this charge, and this instance, if it really did exist, occurred in New-Orleans, where the feebleness, or turpitude of the officers of government, tolerated it."

Mr. Smith, the American *Charge des affaires* in London, in an answer to a note, dated May 29, 1811, has stated that American vessels who have *voluntarily* (not been sent in) arrived in France, have been admitted to make entry, "among which are many which would have violated the Berlin and Milan decrees had they been still in force." If by this Mr Smith meant to insinuate that the Berlin and Milan decrees were *revoked*, he was wholly ignorant of the subject he wrote upon; and his insinuation is flatly contradicted by every account direct from France!

JUSTICE—AND NO MORE.

In an article copied into several papers, from the Baltimore Whig, it is asserted, that the American government was about shipping *one million* of dollars in specie, to France. We are authorised to state, that the assertion, although given on Democratic authority, is not strictly correct; that no more than 220,800 dollars is to be sent, to pay the interest off the debt due to private individuals in Holland, commonly called the Dutch debt; that the government has endeavoured to negociate the payment of it in bills of exchange, which has failed on account of the interruption of commerce between England and Holland, and on account of the sequestration of all American property in Holland, which left no funds at the disposal of the merchant. The present remittance, is, therefore, of necessity, made in specie.—*Free. Jour.*

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 20.

A new bait to an old trap.—The information given in a considerable part of our impression on Saturday, under the head of postscript, it seems, created quite a sensation in the city. What? Is it true that the Emperor has released all our property? Can it be true? These questions were asked at every step you took in the streets. I answer, no; it is not true. The Emperor has withdrawn only the *last* sequestration from those vessels and cargoes which sailed under the President's proclamation since the 2d of November, amounting to a trivial sum compared with what was sequestered before, under the Rambouillet decree; not a twentieth part. As to that, this news confirms all our fears: *It is lost forever.* But the vessels and cargoes since November are released. *And what then?* What advantage does it promise us as a nation? None. I answer positively none; so long as the French Decrees are the fundamental laws of the Empire, this partial relaxation of their operation is of no moment whatever in a national point of view. It affords us not an inch of new ground to call upon England for a revocation of the Orders in Council. England has declared that those orders should be revoked the moment the French are revoked. The French minister promised they should be revoked on a certain day. The President said he was bound by the comity of nations to give him full credit, and on the arrival of the day to consider the act done. He did so. But the English Minister also declared that the Orders in Council would follow the decrees, and the moment the latter should cease the former should cease *co instante*, at the same instant. The president, however, forgot to remember his own rule here, and instead of giving full credit to the English minister, took no notice whatever of his promise, but instead of that, he issued a menacing proclamation against the English nation, which was followed up and maintained by an act of Congress, and that too after the French minister's promise was known to have never been observed—Thus stood the posture of things before this news arrived.—How does it alter the posture! All the French decrees remain in their full force—"the fundamental laws of the empire." Property to the amount of millions upon millions, have been confiscated under the French Rambouillet decree, and in the face of the President's words, that the restoration of *that* property, or at least a negociation promising that result, must be the first and indispensable step on the part of France, before any thing else could be entered upon; not only was that not obtained, but we are now confirmed in what before we feared, *that it is lost forever.* So much as regards the nation.

As to the individuals concerned, what does it amount to! Their vessels and cargoes are released. They must either dispose of the cargoes in France or bring them back. If they dispose of them, they must pay from 30 to 40 per cent. duties; they must pay as much for insurance against British cruisers, in their way home, if indeed insurance can be effected at any rate, and after adding to this the expences since their capture, pray tell me what the owner will have left? If they bring their cargoes home again, it is sure ruin. And now what is the amount of all this mighty news? Even Duane considers it of no consequence. His words are:

"The public attention has been so much engaged by Mr. R. Smith's pamphlet, and continues to be, that scarcely any other subject appears capable of engaging attention; the release of *a few sequestered vessels in France*, for a moment excited some interest yesterday, the matter was so unexpected, and the cause is so differently accounted for; but it soon subsided."

However, it is added, this shews that our vessels hereafter may go safely to France and find a market. As to a market, set down and count the cost. Add the tariff to the insurance, and you will soon perceive there is not much room for sanguine speculations in the French market. But they may go *safe*. In the first place none but licensed vessels from licensed ports can go at all. How long, I ask, is it, since it was attempted in Congress to make the use of licences a crime little short of high treason? I ask again, to what a pass have we arrived, when we allow a foreign sovereign to exercise acts of legislation on our territory directly contravening an express article in our national Constitution? That declares that Congress shall not make a law giving one port a preference over another, but the French Emperor singles out four ports, Charleston, Baltimore, New-York and Boston, and gives them the exclusive preference of purchasing licenses and sailing under them to his dominions. What an aspect of things does this present; and where is the American base enough to avail himself of the permission, were the prospect of gain ever so great? Upon the whole, if this news be true in all its extent, it is difficult to perceive what excuse there is in it for congratulation, either as it respects the nation, or even the individuals immediately concerned. Should it be intended (and what else can be the motive?) as another lure, as a *new bait for the old trap*, if there is any man so stupid as to be ensnared by it, whatever be his fate, he deserves no pity.

LATE AND DIRECT FROM FRANCE.

The schooner Matchless, Kelly, has arrived from Bordeaux, with French produce; she sailed 17th June.—The American vessels *pardoned* by Napoleon's special decree, were loading with silks, brandy, &c. for the United States!

Massena passed through Bourdeaux, the 4th June, on his way to Paris.—[☞ *The very day the sage news mongers in London, and their more sage echoes in the United States reported his having gained a great victory in* Portugal!.] No news of any war events in Spain or Portugal.

The French papers are to the 12th June. Massena had arrived in Paris The King of Rome was baptized the 9th June. The flight by night of the garrison of Almeida, is called by the Moniteur, a brilliant *sortie*.

MORE DESPATCHES.

The Matchless brought despatches for government;—which, it is feared, will have an effect on the negotiation now going on between Messrs. MONROE and FOSTER!

Why, say the democrats *very wisely*, why do not the English imitate the French in the late release of American vessels? We answer: For this plain reason, good wise men of Gotham, the English NEVER *have sequestered*, as the French have done, such vessels; but they have been at all times admitted to free entry, in all the English ports and to depart whenever they please, with any cargo they chose to take out. *Are ye answered, gentlemen?*

Lucien Bonaparte has purchased in England 50,000 dollars of the United States 3 per cent Stock.

A letter from Gottenburg, May 28, says "The Baltic swarms with French privateers: They have captured the Atlantic, of New-York, and brig Catherine, of Salem, bound to Sweden, and sent them to Dantzic."

July 22.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Capt. Bulkley, arrived here last evening informs, that on Saturday last, off the Capes of the Delaware, 40 miles from the land, he witnessed an engagement between two ships of war, which continued from 4 till half past six, P. M. when one of the ships struck. After the engagement, an officer from one of them came on board Capt. B's schooner, the Ann Eliza, who proved to be an officer from the British sloop of war Atalanta, Capt. Hickey, who informed that the ship that had just struck to the Atalanta, was the French frigate *Interprenante*, of 32 guns, bound from Brest to New-York with Despatches, and some cargo. The Atalanta had 1 man killed and 4 wounded. The Interprenante had 30 killed and wounded.—The Atalanta mounts 24 guns.

Capt. Bulkley did not learn how long the French ship had been out, or what became of the Despatches.

July 23.

Capt. Blakeman who arrived here yesterday, sailed from Oporto on the 18th ult. at which time no news had been received of any new battles. He informs that Badajos still held out, and a speedy reduction of that place was not expected, as a reinforcement of French troops was daily expected.

Gen. Moreau, (says the Northern Whig) is now on a tour through the northern states, accompanied by two gentlemen as his secretaries or companions.

Arrived at Philadelphia, French schr. No. 5, Capt. Buegon, 85 days from Bayonne, bound to Batavia, with a cargo but learning that the British had gone against that place, capt. B. altered his course and put into the Delaware.

We understand the British sloops of war Atalanta and Tartarus, after receiving despatches from Consul Barclay last Thursday, immediately set sail for Hampton Roads, where the Atalanta was to stop and take despatches from the British Consul at Norfolk, and then proceed direct for Halifax. The Tartarus will wait for despatches from Mr Foster, the British Minister at Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JULY 24.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICE.

By arrivals from Portugal we have been furnished with the Gazette of Lisbon to the 11th June. They contain but few events. Massena's late army, now commanded by Marmont

Marmont, just arrived from Dalmatia, was manœuvring between Leon and the Castiles. Lord Wellington continued in Spain, superintending the war in that quarter. His army, under Sir Brent Spencer, was quietly cantoned on the frontiers of Portugal and Spain. There was apparently no force opposed to it which could compel it to recede an inch. General Drouet had left Marmont's army, with 5000 men, to reinforce Soult at the foot of the Sierra Morena, in Estremadura. The siege of Badajoz was prosecuted with vigour.—The next news will probably be, its capitulation, or its assault, and that the garrion had been put to the sword. All the papers and letters from Portugal, incontrovertibly prove the Aurora-extract of a letter from Lisbon, copied in the last Chronicle, to have been a clumsy cisatlantic fabrication; which even the Paris Moniteur-maker would have scorned to have imposed on even his master's vassals.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The pilot-boat schooner Matchless, has arrived in New-York, from Bourdeaux.—She brought papers to the 17th June. The vessels released by the late special order of Napoleon were loading for home. The Marshal Massena had made good his escape from Portugal and Spain, and was in Paris, in company with Ney, Mortier, Loison, and half a score of other Generals, lately serving in Portugal and Spain.—Sebastiani had evacuated Grenada.

There were no accounts at Bourdeaux when Capt. Kelly sailed of any new battle having been fought in Spain or Portugal, nor had war been declared by Russia against France. This intelligence, which is much the latest that has been received from any quarter of Europe, puts to silence the ridiculous tale, in the last Chronicle, of a *great battle* having been fought a short time after the affair at Albuera, in which the British lost 12,000 men. We were apprised of the falsehood of this tale by the *previously* received accounts from the seat of war; and the democratic editors, if they had been disposed to examine them, to look at their maps, and count dates, could have gained all the information necessary, in detecting the imposition.

Aprropos.—We had very nearly forgotten to mention, that on the 9th June, the King of Rome was christened in Paris!

The Matchless, as usual, has brought despatches for government.

FRENCH DECREES.

The National Intelligencer has had the weakness or wickedness, merely on the authority of an ignorant London paragraph-manufacturer, to assert, that the Berlin and Milan decrees *are rescinded*. Had Mr. Gales have applied to Mr. Secretary Munroe for information on this subject he could have informed him, that the assertion was *false* and *groundless*.—We again repeat, that at the very last dates from France, the Berlin and Milan decrees were not rescinded; but continued to be *the fundamental Laws of the French Empire*. We have seen several letters from the best-informed Americans in France;—which all confirm the fact.—We have two now before us, and pledge ourselves for their authenticity and veracity. The following are extracts:—

"BOURDEAUX, JUNE 9.

Notwithstanding the position the American government has lately taken, no *general* measure has been adopted favourable to the commerce of the United States. The few vessels, with their cargoes, which have been here these four months past, have lately been liberated by a *special* decree, on condition of exporting the proceeds in the products of this country, whereof *two-thirds* are silks.—But, what with the enormous duties, and heavy disbursements occasioned by long detention, little will be left. The chief part of the cargoes consist of Cotton.

"It has been reported that the duties on American products would be reduced, but not for the present. Until however this does take place the American commerce must cease with this country—as a heavy loss must now attend every expedition. The manufacturers are now at a total stand, not being able to dispose of their goods; the raw materials are of course without demand.—How long this state of things will last is a question difficult to be resolved.

"The granting of American Licences for the importation of West-India produce is suspended for the present."

FROM BOURDEAUX, JUNE 12.

"We have been released from a long siege, upon condition that we take two thirds of our proceeds in silk. This has ruined all our calculations, and to put a finishing blow to our voyage, we cannot *give cotton away*. Merchants are afraid to purchase owing to the enormous duties. Trade is completely annihilated here."

July 26.

From New-Orleans.

We were yesterday favored with New-Orleans papers to the 29th ult. An expedition for a forcible passage by the Mobile Fort, was talked of During the preparations, Gov. Claiborne, was on a visit to West-Florida, probably to endeavour to obtain the privilège by negociation.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1811.

The late European News.—From what has been received by the last arrivals from England, it seems that but little alteration has taken place favorable to this country. The British Orders in Council still continued in force, and but little hopes were entertained of their repeal, as long as the Decrees of Berlin and Milan remained in operation. England seems not disposed to regard the temporary removal of the French Decrees relative to a few American vessels, as an abandonment of the commercial warfare of France against her. She will require stronger proofs of the good faith of the Emperor, before she will remove her Orders, predicated upon those decrees. From France we have no just grounds to believe, that the late measure is proof of a pacific disposition towards this country. We can regard it as nothing more than another attempt to cajole our pusillanimous rulers into the measures of the continental league, to assist him in his favorite project to complete the downfall of Great-Britain, that thus the only barrier in his way to universal controul may be removed. In the north of Europe the iron hand of Napoleon is severely felt, every mail brings some fresh accounts of the distresses of the inhabitants. New police regulations daily issue in Holland to prevent the murmurs of the people, and the merchants of Amsterdam were not permitted to assemble to transact their ordinary concerns, and even the common civilities in the streets prohibited, orders being given to the soldiery to disperse assemblages of every description. Thus situated, the people of the continent seem ripe for insurrection, but so closely were they watched by the spies of the French Emperor, that but little chance was afforded them for the concerting of any plans to effect their purpose. Indeed such is their dreadful and degraded state, from the severity of the tyrant's laws, that it was daily expected a flame would burst forth, which would sweep in its fury every vestige of Napoleon's power established on the continent, and a desperate attempt be made to regain their lost liberty and happiness.

New-York Herald.

An anonymous writer in the Baltimore American, a paper patronised by the Smith family, has commenced a reply to the Review published in the Intelligencer. He appears to consider this defence as "all that Mr. Madison can say in his own vindication." He severely censures the Non-Intercourse law, as a ruinous measure, calculated to demoralize the nation; and ridicules the proposed substitutes (Macon's bills,) as a "fantastic project." The following paragraph in his essay is worthy of particular attention:

"Mr. Madison's friend has deemed it expedient to represent to us the policy of the proposed bill [Macon's No. 1.] only as it related to England. It is much to be regretted that he has not also vouchsafed to afford us a glimpse of its policy in relation to France. It, however, is not unworthy of notice, that *this favorite bill of the executive did contain precisely the same clause as that, in the non-intercourse law, which had afforded to Bonaparte the pretext of seizing American property to the amount of millions.* And it is equally worthy of notice, that a few days since we read in our government paper a laboured apology for the French government, wherein we were emphatically informed, that the emperor of France "has complied with the *letter* of our law."

What will the mercantile part of the community, whose property has been sacrificed, which will any honest man say, respecting this conduct of Mr. Madison and some others? They knew Bonaparte's pretext for seizing American vessels; they consent to the repeal of the law which afforded it, indeed, but attempt to procure the passage of another, containing the same obnoxious clause, and of course furnishing the Great Robber with the very same pretext for plunder which he had once alledged, and we had submitted to: and to complete this scene of iniquity, they publish a "labored defence" of the tyrant's treachery!—We are much, very much deceived, if the commercial concerns of the United States or indeed any other concerns, can ever be considered safe in such hands. And we are persuaded the majority of the house of representatives must have been duped into so nefarious a proceeding. This "favorite" bill having been defeated in the Senate, this writer betrays much sensibility at the language used by the Reviewer respecting that august body: he says:

"With an indecorum, that must shock every delicate mind, this *hireling* has asserted that "through federal aid alone was Mr. Smith's brother with *his* little phalanx enabled ultimately to defeat this Bill" Thus has been exhibited to public view the humiliating spectacle of a President of the United States, through his *confidential friend*, representing members of the highest legislative branch of our government, as if they were a gang of slaves, under a direction as absolute as that of a *Negro Driver*. In delicacy to these much respected gentlemen I forbear here to introduce their names. In the list, however, are to be seen members not inferior to Mr. Madison in understanding, in education, in probity, and confessedly superior to him "in just political views," in manliness of character, and in independence of mind."

The writer concludes with a refutation of the Reviewer's assertion by a reference to the Journal of the Senate.

The author of the review of Mr. Smith's pamphlet, which has appeared in the National Intelligencer, is attributed to Joel Barlow.

From the Baltimore Whig, (a democratic paper.)

Labor Lost.—Notwithstanding the cunning and labor employed by the parasites to diminish the force of Robert Smith's statement of facts, not one material fact has been disproved; so that the *imbecility* and delinquency of the President may be considered as things *confessed*. Personal abuse, cast upon a *firm* man, by hirelings, will only tend to rivet public opinion to the truth.

Mr. Erving, nominally Ambassador from the United States to the Court of Denmark, was presented to NAPOLEON, *Emperor* of our dear sister *Republic* of France, by the Duke of Bassano, Minister of Foreign Relations on the 12th of May last.

Our Ministers to the Continent of Europe, it seems, all in the first place call upon Napoleon for a few lessons upon the continental system. Bowdoin, our former minister to Madrid, *never* in fact went to Madrid, but resided in France:—Mr. Erving also now first visits France for instructions, and after he shall have been a sufficient time under the tuition of the Emperor, he may perhaps take a jaunt to Copenhagen. In these times the destination of our foreign ministers is as vague as that of vessels that formerly cleared for *Cowes and a market.* *Salem Gaz.*

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE DECREES.

"The recent intelligence of the release of American vessels in France, having excited a belief that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked—we think proper to state, that in place of that circumstance furnishing a proof of such revocation *it is conclusive evidence of their not being revoked.*—For an intelligent gentlemen passenger in the Matchless informs us, that the release applied solely to vessels that had arrived in France subsequent to the 2d of Nov. and that had been provisionally sequestered by a general order, and against whom *no infringement of the Decrees had been alledged*, for they had all arrived direct in France, *without having been boarded by British cruizers, been in a British port, or infringed a single feature of the Decrees*—and that in consequence of their release, applications had been made also for the release of vessels that had been seized under the Decrees, and WHICH HAD BEEN REFUSED; and particularly in the case of the New-Orleans Packet, the Agents for which had made application for her release, or, in other wrods, to cancel the bonds they had given, but which had been refused; and she was going to proceed to the United States without the bonds being so cancelled."

From a London Paper of May 31.

SLAVE-TRADE.

We sincerely congratulate our countrymen and the world at large, on the signal example of justice which has been given by the British Parliament, in the law recently enacted on the subject of the Slave Trade. Finding that forfeitures and pecuniary mulcts were inadequate to deter unprincipled individuals from embarking in this trade, Parliament has placed it, where it ought long since to have been placed, in the list of felonies, and has attached to it a more appropriate punishment. The convicted Slave Trader is subjected by this law, either to transportation for fourteen years, or to imprisonment and hard labour, in the hulks or elsewhere, for five years; and in this punishment all those are made to participate, who being the natural born subjects of his Majesty, wherever they may reside: or residing in any part of his Majesty's dominions, whatever may have been their native country, either directly or indirectly, carry on, or to assist in carrying on, this detestable traffic. An exception is made in favour of West-India Proprietors, who may still transfer Slaves from one hand to another *within the Islands*, provided such Slaves have not been imported contrary to law, that is to say, provided they have not been imported subsequently to the 1st Jan. 1808, for if they have, they are by law entitled to their freedom. Another exception is made in favour of common seamen or servants who assist in this trade. If such persons shall, within three months after their arrival at any port in his Majesty's dominions, inform against the principals in the crime to which they have been parties, so that such principals may be prosecuted to conviction then they will be delivered from the penal consequences to which they would otherwise have been exposed. All persons insuring, or causing to be insured, any property embarked in the Slave Trade, are punishable with two years imprisonment. And it is to be observed, that the pecuniary penalties and forfeitures, to which not only underwriters and brokers, but all persons engaging in the Slave Trade, are liable by the former Abolition Acts, remain in full force. We again congratulate the public on this wise and righteous enactment. The ruffians who are still carrying misery and desolation among the unoffending natives of Africa, will no longer be at liberty to weigh the profits of their murderous traffic against the risk of fines and forfeitures. They will now rank with the house-breaker and highwayman, not only in the public estimation, but in the eye of the law. And on this they may rely, that the most unceasing vigilance will be exercised to insure the due execution of this statute, and to bring down on those hardened wretches who shall dare to contemn its provisions, the punishment it inflicts, with its attendant infamy.

Married,

At Tiverton, on Sunday last, Mr. *ISAAC W. HOWLAND*, to Miss *FRANCES HULL*, daughter of the late Mr. Hanson Hull, both of this town.

Died,

At Providence on the 24th inst. Mrs. SARAH BALCH, consort of the late Mr. Timothy Balch, of this town, in the 76th year of her age.

In this town, on Monday evening last, Mrs. REBECCA WALDRON, consort of the late Capt. Joseph Waldron, in the 89th year of her age. As a friend she was ardent and sincere, as a parent kind and affectionate, as a christian zealous and devout.—She lived with a peculiar reference to another and a happier world, as her christian deportment evinced, in the religious society of which she was a valuable member, for more than 40 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
JULY 27, 1811.

ENTERED.

Brig Brandywine, Davis, Lisbon: sch'r Eliza, Shaw, Havanna: sloop Huntress, Earl, Boston: do. Golden Age, Billington, New-York.

CLEARED.

Ship George Washington, Gardner, Norfolk: do. Rufus King, Rathbone, Boston: sloop Thomas Jefferson, Bennett, West-Indies: do. Golden Age, Billington, New-York.

The sch'r Hiram, Dennis, of this port, arrived at Charleston July 10th, in 6 days from Havanna, in distress.

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1811, at X o'clock A. M. at
CRANSTON & SHAW's OFFICE.

12 Hhds. 4th proof Jamaica Rum.
10 do. 3d do. Do.
13 do. 3d do. St. Croix Do.
14 Pipes County Gin.
9 half-do. Do,
39 chests Hyson-skin TEA.
25 do Souchong Do.
7 do. Campoy Do.
40 boxes Chocolate.
25 do. brown Sugar.
93 bags Coffee.
17 do. Pepper.
21 do, Pimento.
15 bales Cotton.
25 barrels Turpentine.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, July 26.

FRESH GOODS.

Just received from New-York and Boston, and now opening at
P. O. RICHMOND's *Cash Store.*

AN elegant assortment of almost every description of Fancy and staple GOODS, among which are a few bales Venetian stair Carpetings, of a superior quality; black and coloured Lustrings and Ribbons; black crapes; prints; cambricks; fancy, leno and mull muslins; cambric shirtings; 1 case fine and low-priced Irish Linens; 500 yards bleached crash; and a few elegant Parasols, of new patterns.—Also, 1 bale damaged India cottons.—All of which will be sold remarkably cheap for cash.

Newport, July 26.

JOHN BANISTER,
No. 12, Banister's Wharf, has for Sale,
20 Barrels prime Beef.
15 do. do. Pork.
8 do. mess Pork.
3 Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
8 Pipes Mason's best Gin.
And a general assortment of Groceries.

Newport, May 10.

Book-Binding.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVING in their employ a regular workman, and being provided with the best of stock, carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in its various branches, with elegance and despatch.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of any size, ruled to any pattern, furnished at the shortest notice, either with feint lines, steel-backs, parchment bands, or common binding, and warranted at as low prices as at any bindery in New-England.

Old BIBLES, and other Books, rebound on moderate terms.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS made of the best Materials, which will be sold (wholesale or retail) as cheap as at any Book-Store, or Manufactory, in New-England.

July 27, 1811.

TO LET,

THE Stores on Scott's Wharf, from No. 1 to 5, on the North side.—For terms, apply to
THOMAS TOWNSEND.
Newport, July 26.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 67, Thames-street.

21,000 wt. Hemp Yarns.
150 barrels and half barrels Mess and Prime Beef.
3000 wt. best Coffee.
1 Bale superfine Broadcloths.
1 do. middling Do.
1 do. superfine and fine Cassimeres.
5 Trunks furniture and other Prints.
1 case white Threads.

With a variety of other articles, which will be sold for cash or approved credit.

Newport, March 28.

20,000 Dollars

May be gained for the small sum of
800 CENTS!!!

Susquehanna Canal LOTTERY.

Positively commences Drawing in Baltimore, August 26 1811.

SCHEME

2	Prizes of	20,000 Dollars.
1		10,000
2		5,000
1		2,500
2		1,000
5		500
10		200
20		100
40		50
113		20
6475		10

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

Orders for Tickets, Halves and Quarters in the above excellent Lottery, will be received until the commencement of the drawing at the Stationary, Exchange and Lottery Office of JOSIAH C. SHAW No 118, Thames-Street, who will pay punctually, when due, all Prizes obtained through his agency.—Present price of Tickets Whole, 8 Dollars—Halves 4 Dolls 12 1-2 Cents.—Quarters 2 Dolls 12 1-2 Cents.

Prize Tickets in the Harvard College, and in the Union College Lotteries, now drawing, in which J. C. SHAW has lately obtained for his Friends an unusually large number of very handsome Prizes, will be taken in payment—Also, Foreign current money Regular lists of the drawing frequently received, and may be examined without expense

Negotiable Paper bought and sold—Money Exchanged as usual, upon the best terms—with a general assortment of Stationary, as low as can be bought in Newport.

Stationary, Lottery & Exchange Office, July 23, 1811.

Paper-Hangings.

George Wanton,

HAS lately received many new and elegant Patterns of PAPER-HANGINGS and BORDERS, and a large assortment of low-priced Papers, suitable for Rooms and window curtains, all of which he will sell 50 per cent lower than can be purchased elsewhere in this State

Just received as above

A large Assortment of HATS, from the Boston and Portland Manufactories, among which are Gentlemen's superfine Beaver, elegant in shape and of the best quality—Also Men's and Youths castor and plated Hats. Several boxes men's and boy's felt Hats by the box or single.—Also just received Bowditch's Practical Navigator and Blunts American Coast Pilot, of the latest improved editions—Family Bibles with and without plates.—Prayer Books of the most elegant editions.—Philadelphia Letter Paper by the Ream or less quantity, and many articles of Stationary. A great variety of Johnson's Philadelphia edition of Children's Books, with superb engravings. Original Poem for Infant Minds with plates, 2 vols.

The Book Store is furnished with School-Books of every kind in use Every new publication constantly received for sale.—Just published. Curse of Rekan, a poem, by Southey 2 vols Homer Burlesqued 2 vols &c. Public and private Libraries can be furnished with Books lower than they can usually be purchased in New-York and Boston: or with second hand books not much injured, at less than half the original value

Subscribers to the Songster's Repository, by *Nathaniel Dearborn*, will please call and receive their Books.

Newport, July 26.

Books & Stationary.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have lately received,

THREE Cases of English and American STATIONARY. The Stationary is of the best quality, and warranted to be as cheap as can be bought either in New-York or Boston, and consists of almost every article generally called for, and at a great variety of prices.—Among which are a few reams of best gilt edged, plain, wove, vellum laid, and hot press'd English LETTER-PAPER, and a few reams elegant embossed note Paper, of a great variety of colours, and a few reams of elegant gilt edged Billet Paper.—Red and black Waters, and Sealing Wax of a superior quality.—Very superior black and red Pencils.—Best Windsor Soap.—Real Dutch and English Quills, from $4 to 50 Cents per hundred.—A few groce of genuine Walkden's black Ink Powder.—More than Twenty different kinds of Visiting CARDS, some of which are very elegant, &c. &c.

BIBLES, a very large Assortment, and of almost every size and price.

They have also received very considerable additions to their former stock of BOOKS, which makes their collection valuable and scientific, and comprises several Thousand Volumes of Books of the most approved Authors, in every branch of literature, and is now by far the largest and best collection ever before offered for Sale in this State, a Catalogue of which may be had, gratis, at their Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, where Country Store-keepers, social and private Libraries, are supplied on as good terms as can be procured at any Book-Store in America.—They have always for Sale, every new publication of merit as soon as from the press, and at the publisher's prices.

School-Books.

Constantly for sale as above, at wholesale or retail,

A full assortment of all the College and School-Books in use, at as low prices as at any store in America.

Newport, May 23.

HATS,

AT No. 91, THAMES-STREET.

B. & S. G. Weaver,

Inform their Friends and the Public in general.

THAT they have just completed their Spring supply of HATS, bought at New-York by one of the firm, consisting of Men's Beaver, elastic battin Beaver, castor and knapt Hats, of all sizes and prices.—*Also*, A very great assortment of Youth's and Children's Hats. All which will be sold as cheap as at any store in the State.

April 12, 1811.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE in Spring-street, with a large Garden, and every other necessary convenience, now in the occupancy of *B. B. Mumford*, Esq.—For further particulars and terms, apply to BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, June 13.

FOUND,

A short time since,

A SILVER WATCH.—Whoever has lost the same, by proving property and paying charges, may have it again.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 12.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Estate in Broad-street, No. 55, consisting of a well finished House, and a large Garden and Yard, with every convenience for a family.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

CORNELL LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, June 28.

REUBEN TABER,

TAILOR.

HAS taken the Room over the store now occupied by Mr. *Saunders Malbone*, (opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House) where intending to carry on his business, he respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends.

Newport, June 26.

FOR SALE,

AN elegant Country seat, with about 70 Acres of Land, 4 1-2 miles from Town, on the west road, on a credit of one, two and three years.—Apply to THOMAS LYMAN.

Newport, June 18.

TO LET,

THE House in Bridge-street, adjoining the estate of Mr. C. C. Hoskins, with out-houses, and a Garden, in excellent order.—For terms, apply to

JOHN L. BOSS.

N. B. Furniture will be let with the House, if wanted.

Newport, June 14.

Writing Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

SEVENTY-FIVE Reams of Fools cap, No. 1, WRITING PAPER, of an excellent quality, manufactured in Hartford, (Connecticut,)—and Eighty Reams Burbank's Foolscap No. 1, of a quality superior to any ever before made by him.—Also, 60 Reams Burbank's Pot No. 1, and 30 Reams Letter Paper, of a very excellent quality.—They have also just received, a quantity of Brandywine Letter, Demy, Medium and Royal Paper.—The above will be sold at prices warranted to be as low as at any store in New-England.

Also for sale as above,

100 Reams of WRAPPING PAPER, of a superior quality, warranted to contain 24 sheets in each quire, and as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

Account Books.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ACCOUNT BOOKS made of the best Materials, which will be sold (wholesale or retail) as cheap as at any Book-Store, or Manufactory, in New-England.

Newport, June 21.

DRY GOODS AT PRIVATE SALE.

Just received from New-York, and for Sale by

CRANSTON & SHAW.

A FEW Trunks of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broadcloths and Kerseymeres; black, olive, slate and scarlet Velvets; black, scarlet, green, and slate Bombazetts; silk and cotton Ginghams; Dimities; cotton and worsted Hose; mens buff Gloves; Madrass Handkerchiefs; cotton bandanna do.; company do. do.; flag do. do. black silk do.; shawls of various sizes; florence silk, lustring, black sattins, sinchews and sarsnets, lustring ribbon, sewing silk, &c.—Also, a few bales India Cottons; and 1 bale containing whole and half pieces Flannels, and 8, 9, 10 and 11 qr. blankets.

Newport, March 22.

GEORGE W. MARTIN & Co.

Offer at private sale, at their store, No. 62, Thames-street,

2 Hhds. 4th proof Jamaica Rum.
6 do. 3d do. St. Croix Do.
2 Pipes Country Gin.
1 do. Brandy.
6 Qr-casks Malaga Wine.
30 bags, 6 bbls. & 2 hhds. Coffee.
6 chests Hyson, 20 do. hyson-skin, 15 do. souchong, & 6 do. Bohea Teas.
30 casks superior Ginger.
2 bags Allspice, 3 do. Pepper.
12 wt. Nutmegs, 7 kegs starch.
8 boxes soap, 30 kegs tobacco.
30 boxes chocolate, 1 cask pearl ash.
1000 wt. Loaf Sugar.
30 plated Castors & decanter stands.
500 wt. round iron, 1 cask tire nails.
Also, 1200 bushels Lisbon Salt.

Newport, June 7.

Barrett & Shattuck,

Silk, Cotton, Woollen and Linen Dyers, and Finishers.

No. 53, *Hanover Street, corner of Union Street,* BOSTON.

INFORM the Inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity, that they have made arrangements with Mr. EDWARD W. LAWTON, to receive Goods for Dying, Finishing, &c. and to deliver and receive pay for the same on their account.

They Dye of the best warranted colours, and finish in a superior style, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Coatings, Cambricks, Sattins, Lustrings, Crape, silk and cotton Velvets, silk and cotton Hosiery and Gloves, sewing Silks, Laces, Lace Veils, Cotton Yarn, Woollen do. &c.—Also, Gentlemen's Coats, pantaloons and vests, Ladies sattin Lustrings, crape, cambric and calico Gowns. They clean and glaze bed and window Curtains, callender cotton Goods, &c. &c.

From long experience, extensive and improved machinery, a stream of running water, and every necessary accommodation, they have heretofore given general satisfaction, and pledge themselves that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to deserve a continuance of public patronage.

B. & S. manufacture and keep constantly for sale on the lowest terms for cash or approved credit, superior fine ground and boiled Camwood; do. do. Logwood; rasped do.; do. Nicaragua; do. Redwood; do. Fustick.

N. B. Scarlet, blue, green and yellow military hair for Caps, constantly for sale as above.

Boston April 2.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of good Land, pleasantly situated on the east side of Rhode Island, about 5 miles from Newport, in the town of Portsmouth, being the Black Point Farm, which abounds with the most valuable sea manure, and a quarry of stone suitable for building; with three Dwelling Houses, and other necessary buildings, consisting of Barns, Corn Sheds, &c. and three good orchards.—It will be sold together or in separate Farms, which may be divided into 1, 2, 3 or 4 Farms conveniently, all having an equal privilege to the flats for manure. For terms which will be liberal, apply to DANIEL CHASE, on the premises.

Portsmouth, 3d mo. 8th.

S. & E. Martin,

No. 81, Long-Wharf,

HAVE FOR SALE,

ELEVEN Tons ENGLISH IRON, flat, round and square bars.
6 Do. Swede's Ditto, flat and square.
5 Do. Russia Ditto, old Sable, suitable for cart and waggon tire.
2 Do. spike Rods.
100 Grates best Staffordshire and Liverpool Earthen Ware.
30 complete Dining Sets, blue and white hermit printed, willow and tree patterns extra quality, direct from the potteries in Staffordshire.
6 Hogsheads best China, containing Tea and Coffee sets, compleat.
6 Boxes gilt China, same.
2000 wt. English dry White Lead.
20 Kegs Ditto, ground in Oil.
354 Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton.
560 Boxes best brown Havanna Sugars, entitled to debenture.
7 Casks London Porter.

Newport, July 7, 1810.

Henry Bull & Co.

No. 78 *Thames-street,*

HAVE FOR SALE,

CLEAR and Merchantable pine and spruce Boards: Timber, window frame stuff, spruce and hemlock scanting; 500,000 cedar and pine shingles; cedar clapboards; laths; birch boards, plank and joist; 2½ and 3 inch pine and spruce plank, suitable for ship building or repairing; an assortment of Nails; Paints of various colours by the keg.—Also, a general assortment of Groceries wholesale and retail.—American manufactured Cotton Yarn and cloth, cheaper than at any other store in Newport.—They have now on hand 10 pipes country gin of a superior flavour; 20 bbls. prime Pork; 12 bales upland Cotton; 60 boxes mould candles; 50 do. best brown soap; Russia and Ravens Duck by the bolt; Hyson, Hyson-skin and Souchong Tea by the chest, and a few hogsheads retailing molasses. All which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms.

They likewise inform their friends the transact Auction and Commission business. Every attention will be paid to the interests of their employers, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase Lumber by the Cargo may be supplied on the most advantageous terms and shortest notice.

Newport, August 30, 1810.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mathie Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. *Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 102, *Thames-Street.*

HAS received by the latest arrivals at Boston, an extensive Assortment of fashionable DRY GOODS, which together with his former Assortment comprises almost every article in demand.—The above Goods were purchased on such terms as enables him to sell them much cheaper than the usual prices.—He returns his sincere thanks to his former customers, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

Newport Dec. 6.

Public Health.

BATHING-HOUSE,

PELHAM-STREET.

THE Proprietor in announcing to the public in general, and to the patrons of this institution in particular, that it is now opened for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to partake of the "luxury of the Bath," is happy in being able to state, that it is in every respect as complete as at any period since its establishment. To those acquainted it is unnecessary to say, that as to elegance of accommodation, quality of water, situation, cleanliness and attention, this Bathing-House is not inferior to any in the United States. It is open every day, from sunrise until 9 o'clock in the evening, Sunday excepted, when it is closed at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Holders of Shares will be furnished with Tickets on account (not less than six at a time) by applying at the Bathing-House.—Tickets sold at No 3 Pelham-street, and at the store of Mr. *William Lovie*, Thames-street.—Price Fifty Cents.

Newport, June 7.

William White,

Has for SALE, Wholesale and Retail,

No. 11, *Long-Wharf,*

FOUR Hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica Rum; 4th do. St. Croix ditto; 2 pipes French brandy; 4 Hogsheads Molasses; 200 boxes English Herring; an assortment of hollow Ware and Nails; Lumber; Pine-Boards; 250 M. Pine-Shingles; 100 do. Cedar ditto; 12 Tubs Steel; 20 barrels Pork.

Newport, Jan. 10, 1811.

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, July* 2, 1811

WHEREAS *Zerviah Dennis*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, wife of Joseph N. Dennis, hath this day filed in said Office her petition, praying for reasons therein stated, that the bonds of matrimony between her and her said husband may be dissolved, and a decree of divorce be promulgated.

This is therefore to give notice to the said *Joseph N. Dennis* and to whomsoever else it may concern that they be and appear before the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, and shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petitioner ought not to be granted.

GIDEON PALMER, *Clerk.*

John A. Shaw,

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed from his old stand, to the Store of Mrs. *Mary Brown*, No. 109, Thames-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Walter Cornell, where he offers for Sale, a general Assortment of Fashionable and Fancy GOODS, among which are the following:—

Warranted and common English and Geneva Watches; Gilt and mahogany frame Looking Glasses; brass Andirons, shovels and tongs; brass candlesticks; Britannia Ware, viz. Tea-Pots, Sugar-Bowls, Cream-Pots, Table and Tea Spoons, Cutlery, viz. Knives and forks, jacknives, penknives, razors, scissors, snuffers and trays; Portable Writing desks; backgammon tables; Flutes, Fifes and Violins; Hunting Apparatus, of every description; Patent and common suspenders; Reeve's Colours, different sizes; Silver and Plated Ware, viz. silver cream pots, soup and gravy ladles, tea and table spoons, marrow, mustard and salt do. sugar tongs, scissors and pincushion chains, silver pencil-cases, silver thimbles, plated castors, sugar tongs, candlesticks and spurs; Gold and Jewelry Ware, viz. Medallions, Lockets, breast pins, plain, topaz and pearl-set, finger rings and gold and filagree ear-rings of every description, bracelets of elastic and plain hair-work, gold necklaces, gold watch chains, seals and keys, elegant cornelian keys set in gold; gold epaulets; Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket-books and Purses, of every description; fancy and common Necklaces, of every kind; with an extensive variety of Fancy Goods.

Watches, of every description, cleaned and repaired with accuracy and warranted.

Jewelry and Silver Ware, of all kinds, manufactured and repaired.

Hair Work and Gold Cyphers neatly executed.

Silver Ware and Gold Necklaces warranted good, or the money returned.

He returns his sincere thanks for past favours, and solicits a continuance.

☞ Cash, and the highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport April 5.

Artificial Mineral Waters.

Soda and Ballstown Water,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL W. VINSON,

No. 93, Thames Street, NEWPORT,

AND Manufactured upon correct chemical principles, by R. STARKWATHER of Providence; the extensive utility of which, has been long established by the experience of mankind, and sanctioned by the opinions of the first medical practitioners of every enlightened country.

SODA WATER.

This pungent and acidulated Water has been directed by medical men, and is well known to produce desirable effects in many common and troublesome complaints. It is a complete remedy against sourness of the stomach, commonly called heart-burn, and in cases of indigestion and weakness of the stomach it is found very useful; gradually restoring the appetite and with it the tone of the organs; it is a preventative of many of the diseases of the stomach and bowels, which proceed from acidity, and for the same reasons, it in most cases removes or prevents the sick head-ache; it has proved advantageous in the gout, as those who have taken this water for the gravel have been cured of both diseases by means of Soda; it may be taken to the quantity of a pint or more daily, at three stated periods, morning noon and night, one hour previously to the several meals of the day.

SODA WATER is also a very refreshing and grateful drink, especially after heat and fatigue, and may be made a complete substitute for the beverages of which ardent spirits form a part.—With wines and sugar it is very grateful.

BALLSTOWN WATER.

The Water sold under this name has been acknowledged by judicious professional men, Chemists and Physicians, to be in its taste and effects fully equal if not superior to the natural spring, the virtues of which have often been enumerated by writers, and experienced by the public at large. It is well known in the United States as a gentle cathartic—an active diuretic—a remedy against gravelly complaints—a tonic to the stomach and generally to the system—not to mention its efficacy against rheumatic and cutaneous complaints, when applied externally as well as internally; it is therefore only necessary to observe, that the use of it enlivens the spirits, increases the appetite and helps digestion; it is perfectly clear and pellucid, and sparkles when poured into the glass. It is highly acidulate, possesses great pungency; and is strongly chalybeate; it may be drank in the hottest weather in the largest quantities, without the least injury, and at any time of day, an hour before or two hours after meals.

CERTIFICATE.

FROM the evidence we have had of the skill of Mr. STARKWATHER, in preparing his artificial Mineral Waters, and from the use we have made of them, we do not hesitate to recommend them to the inhabitants of the town, both as an agreeable beverage, and as a mild and useful medicine in those complaints for which the Natural Mineral Waters are often prescribed.

PARDON BOWEN,
LEVI WHEATON.

Providence, May 20, 1811.

☞ Tickets at One Dollar each, entitling the bearer to 25 glasses of Mineral Waters, for sale as above; single glass 6 cents; it may also be received in jugs or bottles of any size.

N. B. The addition of a little common wine to the Soda Water, gives it all the piquancy and sparkling quality of the best Champaigne Wine.

Newport, July 12, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Administrator on the estate of HENRY BAILY, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, July 2.

Ship-Chandlery.

THE Subscribers at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 3-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square—Stoves, Camboosses and Anchors, of various sizes.—Linseed and Lamp Oil, Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spike and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

Cranston & Shaw,

OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE,

TEN Hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica Rum.
5 do. 3d do. St. Croix Do.
10 Pipes Gin.
100 Barrels superfine New-York Flour.
100 do. do. Wilmington Do.
50 Bags old Batavia Coffee,
40 do. West-India Do.
10 Chests Souchong Tea.
10 Kegs Tobacco.
20 Barrels Prime Beef.
20 quarter casks Malaga Wine.

Newport, Jan. 12.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Ex'r*

Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec. 15, 1809.

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar Clapboards, Cedar Shingles Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joist, &c &c. which he will sell cheap, at his old stand, on Sherburne's Wharf.

Newport, Dec. 8 1809.

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

THE following CERTIFICATES of the efficacy of this Medicine, have been received by the inventor of it.

I ASA COOK, of Brattleborough, county of Windham, State of Vermont, do hereby certify, that for some time previous to August, 1809, I was afflicted with a cough and complaint of the lungs, which to all appearance was fast tending to a confirmed consumption. From August, 1809, to May 1810, I was at intervals under the care of two respectable physicians, who confirmed me in the opinion I had conceived of my dangerous situation. I followed their prescriptions, without apparently receiving any relief. I was at length induced to make a trial of Dr. ROGERS's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent. After using one cake I was sensibly benefited; the second increased my strength so such a degree as to be able occasionally to attend to my usual labour. I continued in the use of it, according to the directions accompanying, until I had taken most of the third cake, when I found myself restored to my wonted strength, which has continued undiminished until the present time. I can truly and conscientiously state it as my firm belief, that my restoration from such a condition of weakness as to be almost unable to walk, to sound health, was solely the good effect of Dr. ROGERS's Medicine.

ASA COOK.

Brattleborough, March 2, 1811.

CERTIFICATE.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE Subscriber having been greatly benefitted by the use of *Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent* conceives it a duty he owes the Proprietor of the Medicine and the public, to state the following facts.

For several years I have been much afflicted with the *Asthma*, and for weeks together have not been able to lie down in my bed; seeing the above Medicine advertised for sale at Mr. TAPPAN's Book Store, I determined to make trial of it, though I have always been much prejudiced against *Patent* Medicines in general, and confess I had very little faith in this; but to my great surprise and joy, soon after taking the first dose, found myself so much relieved as to sleep quietly in bed; and have ever since, when in the least troubled with the Asthma, found immediate relief by its use.

I do not hesitate, with confidence, to recommend the VEGETABLE DETERGENT to all in the least afflicted with the *Asthma*, and have no doubt but they will receive great relief by the use of this invaluable Medicine.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Portsmouth, March 14, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I CERTIFY that my wife, ELIZABETH BROTHERSON, of a tender and delicate constitution, was seized in August, 1809, with a violent cough, expectorating matter streaked with blood—pain in her breast, back and side, her complaint increased so rapidly, that her father applied to one of the most eminent physicians in the city of New-York; her complaint still increased, and reduced her very low, with every appearance of the last stage of consumption. She was then induced to try Dr. ROGERS's Pulmonic Detergent. In a very short time she found relief, and is now, under Divine Providence, in a comfortable state of health. The salutary effects of the Pulmonic Detergent, induces her to continue the use of it—I can truly say I have the highest opinion of the Pulmonic Detergent.

JOHN BROTHERSON.

Westchester County, Courtland Town, May 23, 1811.

N. B.—The above Medicine is for sale at JAMES TAYLOR's Medicine Store No. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.—Price 2 Dollars per Cake.